

The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY,

EUGENE CITY.

TENTH REGULAR SESSION—1878.



SALEM, OREGON:

MART V. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1878.

LETTER FROM HON. M. P. DEADY.

PORTLAND, OR., August 1, 1878.

Hon. Stephen F. Chadwick,

Governor of Oregon.

Herewith please find my annual report as President of the Regents for the year ending June 30, 1878. The copy of the Diploma referred to in the report is not annexed because it has not come to hand. When it does I ask leave to file it.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW P. DEADY,

Pres. of Regents.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE UNIVERSITY.

To the Governor of the State of Oregon:

Pursuant to Section 13 of the University Act (Ses. laws, p. 57) I make the following report to you as President of the Regents of the University for the year ending June 30, 1878.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATION OF OCTOBER 21, 1876—
SUPPLY OF WATER.

By means of the appropriation of \$10,000 a year for the years 1877-8, provided for in section 26 of the act aforesaid, the University building has been substantially completed and furnished and the grounds improved and fenced. The problem of furnishing the building and grounds with water is yet unsolved. After a limited examination of the subject, the regents have concluded not to undertake to raise water from the Willamette by means of a hydraulic ram or to bring it from the neighboring hills by means of pipes, on account of both the cost and uncertainty of the result. But in my judgment no definite action ought to be taken on the subject until we have the opinion of a competent engineer thereon.

For the present the regents have concluded to construct a tank upon the east tower of the building and keep it supplied with water for the use of the building from the

well on the grounds by means of an ordinary wind pump—provided the quantity and quality of the water shall prove to be sufficient and suitable. However, before doing anything in the premises the executive committee will test the matter upon these points thoroughly.

HEATING THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

The proposition to warm the building by means of heating apparatus has not received favorable consideration at the hands of the regents, for the reason that it was thought the present appropriation might be more judiciously expended and because it was thought that the stoves in the building were sufficient for the purpose. The first of these reasons may be valid enough for the time being, but certainly some more suitable and economical mode of heating this building than by common stoves ought to be contemplated as a permanent provision. As was said in my last report—this mode of warming “the building with small stoves in each room, fed with wood carried by hand from the basement is very costly, dangerous, dirty and disagreeable.”

On March 12, 1878, Messrs. Hexter and May proposed to the regents to put two furnaces in the building of the “Moore’s wrought iron, wood, coal or coke burners” pattern, of No. 14 iron, with a radiating surface each of 200 square feet, with the necessary smokepipes, hot air pipes, registers and brick work to heat every room in the building to a temperature of seventy degrees in a reasonable time, for the sum of \$1,800, and I am in hopes before another year passes by that the work will be done according to their proposal.

ADDITIONAL GROUND.

The tract of ground adjoining the University campus,

the purchase of which I recommended in my last report, and with a view to which the appropriation aforesaid was partly made, has not been obtained by the regents because the owner would not dispose of it at anything like what they considered a reasonable price.

APPROPRIATION—WHAT OF AND HOW EXPENDED.

The sum of \$12,766 50 of the appropriation has been expended in finishing and furnishing the building and fencing and improving the grounds, as by the bill of items hereto annexed and marked A, will appear in detail. In the act appropriating this money it is provided—§ 26—that the warrant of the Secretary of State shall be drawn in favor of the persons entitled thereto “upon the presentation of the certified statement, under the hands of the President and Secretary of Regents, that the amount claimed is justly due.” In the discharge of this duty I have endeavored, so far as I could, both as President of the Regents and a member of that body, to secure a judicious and economical expenditure of this money. But, in many respects, I have been compelled to rely upon the executive committee—Messrs. Hendricks, Thompson and Dorris—who under the authority of the regents have been charged with the duty and responsibility of purchasing material and furniture and making contracts for labor and superintending their performance. So far as I know or have reason to believe, this committee have acted faithfully and well.

PURCHASE OF A PIANO AND APPARATUS.

At the last meeting of the regents—June 21—it was voted to expend not exceeding \$500 of the remainder of the appropriation for the purchase of a piano, and not

exceeding \$4,000 for the purchase of apparatus. The list of articles has been agreed upon by the faculty and includes a portable telescope, to cost between \$700 and \$1000. The Secretary of the Regents, Mr. Joshua J. Walton, who is going East on other business, has been authorized to make the purchase and to employ some competent person to assist him in so doing.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR 1877-8.

The current receipts and expenses for the year have been as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Interest on University Fund—	
Coin	\$4,180 00
Currency.....	377 00
	\$4,557 00
Tuition—	
Collegiate Department.....	\$1,100 00
Preparatory Department.....	2,616 75
	\$3,716 75
Incidental fees.....	401 25
Total receipts.....	\$8,675 00

Of this sum, \$1,056 interest that was received on August 2, 1877, entered into the statement of receipts in my last report, dated October 16, 1877. But upon further consideration and experience, it is found to be more convenient to treat the school year as ending with the quarter in which the school closes, namely, June 30; and this makes the year coincide with the fiscal year of the State. Of the amount received from incidental fees, \$3 75 accrued last year, but was not received until this. The whole amount of interest received from the University Fund since the organization of the school is \$7,027 53.

Report of the State University.

9.

EXPENSES.

Salaries, Collegiate Department—

President and Professor.....	\$2,500 00
Two Professors.....	4,000 00
	\$6,500 00

Preparatory Department—

Principal teacher.....	\$1,200 00
Assistant teacher.....	800 00
	\$2,000 00

Incidentals—

Janitor.....	\$500 00
Secretary.....	200 00
Wood.....	91 25
Printing.....	31 50
Stationery.....	10 50
Grading.....	26 50
Dictionary.....	13 25
Mats and chalk.....	25 50
Regents, expenses of.....	16 50
Thermometers.....	7 00
Sundries.....	54 86
	\$976 86

Total expenses.....	\$0,471 86
Deduct receipts.....	8,675 00

Indebtedness.....	\$796 86
-------------------	----------

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORTS.

The foregoing statement is made from the Secretary's report—the officer who collects all moneys due the University and countersigns the warrants upon the Treasurer for all expenses of the same. At the annual meeting of the Regents, held June 21, 1878, the Treasurer had not made his report of receipts and disbursements for the year, but from an inspection of his books it appears that the amount received by that officer was only \$7,301 50—a sum less by \$1,373 50 than that reported as collected by the Sec-

retary. Of this difference \$1,000 is accounted for by the fact that the Secretary reports as a collection and charges himself with that amount as interest received from the University Fund on June 24, 1878, when in fact the transaction was a purchase by Prof. Johnson of property in Salem, from the Land Commissioners, taken by them on account of that amount of interest, with the understanding that the Treasurer of State should be credited with a like sum, as cash paid to the University, and the Professor charged with the same on his salary account. But this \$1,000 did not pass through the hands of the Treasurer of the University, and therefore it does not appear in his account of receipts or disbursements. The remaining \$373 50 of this difference arises in this way: The Treasurer's accounts show the receipt of \$437 75 incidental fees, while the Secretary reports the collection of only \$401 25—a difference of \$36 50. But the Treasurer only received \$1,030 25 for tuition in the Collegiate Department and \$2,276 in the Preparatory Department, while the Secretary reports the collection of \$1,000 in the former and \$2,616 75 in the latter—a difference of \$410 50—from which deduct the \$36 50 aforesaid and there remains \$374 collected by the Secretary and not received by the Treasurer. The Treasurer made no report to the annual meeting of this year, and his accounts have not been examined by the Regents in time for this report. In the meantime, I can only say, that from the character and standing of the parties, I am satisfied that the discrepancy admits of a satisfactory explanation, and suggest that in all probability it arises from the fact that the Secretary has made collections and payments by means of exchanges, in which there was no money actually handled; as for instance, by charging a teacher or other per-

son with the tuition of his children and crediting him with payment by endorsing the amount as a payment on his warrant for salary or other services, and thus the Secretary's statement of receipts and expenses exceed the amount of cash actually received and disbursed by the Treasurer.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR 1876-7.

The receipts and expenses for the year ending June 30, 1877, were as follows :

Interest on University Fund	\$2,470 50
Tuition—	
Collegiate Department.....	\$1,166 50
Preparatory.....	1,735 50
	\$2,902 00
Incidental fees.....	282 50
	\$5,655 00
Expenses.....	6,691 25
Indebtedness	\$1,036 25

From this it appears that the receipts of the present year have exceeded those of the last by \$3,020, and the expenses for the former period have exceeded those of the latter by \$2,780 61, making the net gain in 1877-8 over 1876-7 \$239 39.

From this it also appears that the University was in debt for current expenses on June 30, 1878, in the sum of \$1,833 11—the aggregate of the excess of expenditures in 1876-7 and 1877-8 over the receipts for the same period.

UNIVERSITY FUND—CONDITION OF.

The condition of the University Fund as appears from a

statement furnished by the Treasurer of State on July 9, is as follows: Cash (\$1,300 41) and notes on hand:

Coin.....	\$40,380 11
Currency.....	5,160 35
	\$45,540 46

During the past year there was received from the Clerk of the Land Commissioners \$3,560 in coin, but whether the same was derived from the sale of the University lands or interest thereon or the sales of lands mortgaged to secure loans of the fund does not appear, but probably it was from all these sources. But the interest accruing on notes given for the purchase price of University lands is properly a part of the interest arising from the fund, and as such is applicable to the support of the University. The foregoing statement also includes \$200 50 realized from the sale of property mortgaged on July 15, 1871, to secure a loan to A. D. Babcock of \$500, upon which interest was not paid after July 1, 1873. On June 30, 1878, the principal and interest of this loan amounted to \$750, so that there is a loss on the transaction of \$550.

The Myers and Kellogg loan, of which I spoke in my last report—the former being for \$10,000 and the latter \$3,994 75—now amount, with interest, to \$22,191 85, and it does not appear that anything has been realized from the securities, although the mortgages have long since been foreclosed; unless the sum of \$330 received on the sale by the commissioners of three lots in Salem for \$1,850 arises from the sale of the security for the Myers loan. The mortgage to secure the loan to T. B. Rickey of \$2,000 currency on April 11, 1866, has been foreclosed and the property bid in by the land commissioners on December 22, 1877, but no conveyance has yet been made of the

same, and the rents and profits are of course still received by the debtor instead of the fund to which of right they belong. The interest due on this loan on January 1, 1878, was \$800, and this sum is probably a loss, it being even doubtful if the property will pay the principal and costs of foreclosure.

Two notes of John Durham's, deceased, of May 14 and October 10, 1868, amounting to \$1,200 were on February 20, 1878, surrendered by the Land Commissioners upon a conveyance of the property mortgaged to secure their payment. Nothing has been realized from the security. At the date of the conveyance there was due upon the notes \$316 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ interest which is probably a loss. It appears then that of the principal of this fund \$300 has been lost outright, and that \$17,194 75 has been converted into non-productive real property from which it is not likely the principal will soon if ever be realized, and that \$9,563 76 of the interest due on this amount is an absolute loss. Besides this, on July 9, 1878, the interest due on July 1, of that year, on 12 loans amounting to \$22,141, from periods ranging from two years and eleven and one-third months to two months, was unpaid and amounted to \$2,464 64. Of this latter amount \$1,018 12 accrued upon a loan of \$3,435 made on July 12, 1875, to the West Portland Homestead Association, upon which no interest has ever been paid or any steps taken to collect the same; and \$750 upon a loan to James Aiken of \$3,000 made on October 18, 1875, and upon which no interest has been paid since January 1, 1876, or any steps taken to collect the same.

From these facts, it is probable that of the sum of \$45,540 46 reported as cash and notes on hand not more than \$40,000 can be considered absolutely good; and that

therefore, the University cannot, for the present, rely upon receiving more than \$4,000 a year from this fund. But the fund will be increased by the proceeds from the further sales of University lands and the sales of mortgaged property heretofore taken by the land commissioners upon delinquent loans at the rate of probably \$4,000 for the next ten years.

COLLECTION OF INTEREST AND FUTURE INVESTMENT OF FUND.

The amount of interest remaining unpaid as stated above suggests very forcibly the necessity of amending the University Act so as to provide that any installment of interest overdue shall bear interest until paid at the same rate as the principal. Such a provision would promote the prompt payment of interest and at least secure compensation for the illegal delay.

It is also to be considered whether this fund cannot be placed where it will be better cared for and the interest more punctually paid than now. A Board of Commissioners—the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of State—are charged with the investment of the fund by the constitution (Art. 8 § 5), but their powers and duties in this respect “shall be such as may be prescribed by law.” The experience of the past has demonstrated the fact that it is folly to expect this board to attend to this fund as it ought to be done in addition to their other duties for the meagre compensation allowed them. To expect a Treasurer of State to collect the interest promptly on \$40,000 distributed over the country in forty different loans, in addition to his other duties, at the risk of offending the borrower and incurring his opposition at the next election, on a salary of \$800, is expecting too much of the average man.

As a practical remedy, I suggest that the fund, as fast as it is collected, be loaned to the State. The State is in debt and always likely to be—at least to the amount of the University Fund. Let the Board be authorized to loan the fund to the State as fast as it accumulates and can be used to retire a like amount of outstanding indebtedness.

THE SCHOOL AND ATTENDANCE.

During the past year the school has been satisfactorily carried on for two terms, of twenty weeks each, with John W. Johnson as President and Professor of the Ancient Classics; Mark Bailey, Professor of Mathematics; Thos. Condon, Professor of Geology and Natural History; Mrs. Mary P. Spiller, Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Miss Elizabeth Boise assistant therein. It commenced on September 17, 1877, and closed on June 21, 1878. The attendance was as follows:

FIRST TERM.

Collegiate Department.

Males.....	56
Females	37
	93
On free scholarships.....	56
Paid.....	37
Total	93

Preparatory Department.

Males.....	57
Females	61
Total	118

SECOND TERM.*Collegiate Department.*

Males	42
Females	30
Total	72

Preparatory Department.

Males	49
Females	46
Total	95

Whole number enrolled in both departments during the year.....378

During the year students attended the Collegiate Department on free scholarships, from the several counties of the State, as follows:

Benton	4
Coos	2
Clackamas.....	1
Clatsop	1
Douglas	4
Jackson.....	1
Lane	7
Linn	7
Marion	1
Multnomah	12
Polk	2
Umatilla.....	1
Union	2
Wasco	4
Yamhill	7
Total	56

INSTRUCTION AND CLASSES.

The instruction given during the year is suggested by the following list of classes and studies:

At the first term in the Collegiate Department there were eleven classes in Latin and Greek, averaging ten per-

sons to the class ; nine classes in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, averaging fifteen persons to the class ; ten classes in Physical Features, Physiology, Mineralogy, Botany, Geology, Rhetoric, History of Civilization, Mental Science and Political Economy, averaging seventeen persons to the class.

Second term—Nine classes in Latin and Greek, averaging thirteen persons to the class ; eight classes in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying, Calculus, Philosophy and Astronomy, averaging thirteen persons to the class ; eight classes in Zoology, Botany, Geology, Paleontology, International Law, History of Civilization, General History and Constitution of the United States, averaging nine persons to the class.

At the first term in the Preparatory Department there were eleven classes in Arithmetic, History of the United States, Reading, Elocution, Grammar, Writing, Geography and Language, averaging forty-six persons to the class, besides weekly exercises in Composition and daily in Calisthenics. The average daily attendance was one hundred.

Second term—Twelve classes in Grammar, Dictionary, Elocution, Arithmetic, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Language and Reading, averaging twenty-four persons to the class, besides weekly exercises in Composition and daily in Calisthenics. The average daily attendance was seventy-six. During the year students in the Collegiate Department recited in Grammar and Arithmetic in the Preparatory Department.

These facts show the importance of the Preparatory Department as a nursery and training ground for the collegiate. It is also of financial importance, paying its own way and materially assisting to pay the expenses of the Collegiate Department.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

The report of the President of the University for the second term of the year states: "The deportment of the students in both the Collegiate and Preparatory Department has been very satisfactory, no case requiring discipline having occurred. The Professors and teachers have aimed at securing a high order of scholarship, and the students, with but few exceptions, have worked earnestly and faithfully during the term. The examinations just concluded have been thorough, covering the entire curriculum of the term, and the subject matter of each author has been taken up by sections and the knowledge of every student has thus been fully and fairly tested."

THE GRADUATING CLASS AND EXERCISES.

A class of four males and one female was graduated in the scientific course this year. The graduating exercises were very creditable, and attracted favorable attention and comment.

The address to the class on the occasion and the beautiful and appropriate poem read upon the planting of the first class tree in the college campus, together with a catalogue for the year, have been printed, by order of the Regents, in pamphlet form, copies of which are herewith submitted.

**COMPENSATION OF THE PROFESSORS—ANOTHER NEEDED
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.**

At a meeting of the Regents, held in April last upon the application of the Faculty, it was voted to limit the salary of the President from and after July 1st, and for the time being, to the sum of \$2,000 a year, and those of the other Professors to \$1,600, but that their salary accounts, if not paid when due, should draw interest at the rate of

ten per centum per annum until paid. This change was made because it was found that the interest received on the fund was not equal to what it was supposed when the salaries were fixed at \$2,500 and \$2,000. But as the salaries were fixed at these figures, subject to the condition that the revenues of the university were sufficient to meet them year by year, the wisdom of the change may be doubted. For now the University is bound for a deficit in this respect by having agreed to pay interest on the overdue salaries until paid. An institution of limited means and resources cannot long withstand the ceaseless erosion of interest. But it is hoped that with the increase of interest from the fund and the increase of income derived from tuition incident to the increase of population in the country that the revenues of the school will be sufficient to pay the current expenses. The expenses for the past year have been \$9,471 86. By the reduction of the salaries of the faculty, which took effect the 1st instant, the expenses will be reduced \$1,300, which will make the school self-sustaining with the present force of teachers. But, as I said in my last report, the school is in great need of a professor "of the modern languages—particularly the ENGLISH and its literature." But this cannot be had without additional revenue. By way of contrasting the financial strength of this enterprise with that of a neighboring State, with which we must in some degree compete, I may mention that I understand there is employed in the University of California 12 Professors at a salary of \$3,600 each, a year, besides a number of assistants and tutors with salaries ranging from \$2,500 to \$900 a year, and that the pay roll of the institution, including professors, assistants, secretary, janitors, gardeners, laborers, etc., foots up the sum of \$82,000 a

year! But California does not undertake to support two separate colleges within forty miles of each other, and I understand that the State realized \$5 an acre for its grant for an Agricultural College.

SEAL AND DIPLOMA.

During the year the Regents have devised and procured a seal for the University and a form of diploma for graduates. An impression of the seal and a copy of the diploma are hereto annexed. The stone upon which the diploma is engraved is the property of the University.

At the annual meeting of the regents Mr. McClung resigned the office of Treasurer and Mr. Dorris was appointed to fill the place.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MATTHEW P. DEADY,

President of the Regents.

July 27, 1878.

AMOUNTS

Allowed by Executive Committee and paid out of the University Building Fund appropriated by the Legislature.

Crain Brothers—register—time keeper.....	\$ 50 00
Robinson & Church—hardware, nails, etc.....	12 40
Z. S. McMurry—brick for well.....	14 00
J. L. Bright—painting seats, etc.....	59 25
Wm. Campbell—lumber and building sidewalk.....	632 63
A. L. Bancroft & Co.—apparatus, globes, etc.....	80 25
Joshua J. Walton—electrotypes	49 00
H. Hanson—blue grass seed.....	40 37
Insurance on building.....	273 00
J. W. Skaggs—stationery, etc.....	18 75
Crain Bros.—clocks for recitation rooms.....	71 50
David Cherry & Bro.—settees for recitation rooms.....	178 50
David Cherry & Bro.—tables for recitation rooms.....	66 75
J. R. Ream—desks for Pres. department, and water tanks.....	302 75
J. R. VanAlstein—work and material	150 70
T. G. Hendricks—slating, ink wells and sundries.....	152 00
H. C. Perkins—surveying grounds	18 00
W. W. Espey—wheel barrow	12 00
A. A. Tharp—plowing and grading grounds	167 00
James Cooper—building fence inclosing grounds.....	385 31
B. F. Dorris—work on building and stoves.....	200 50
A. S. Patterson—copy press and book.....	38 40
Geo. J. Buys—advertising, etc.....	27 00
Miller & McCormack—hauling material.....	12 75
J. R. Cooper—painting fence.....	358 25
Douglass & VanAlstein, on contract to complete University building at \$6,771.....	1,400 00
Callison & Osburn—water kegs	4 00
H. R. Kincaid—advertising contract.....	7 00
Douglass & VanAlstein—on contract as above.....	1,000 00
J. A. Winter—photographing building for electrotypes	6 00
A. F. Parsall—slating black boards	70 00
H. H. Selfridge—repairing black boards.....	25 00
Douglass & VanAlstein—on contract as above.....	3,000 00
W. H. Abrams—moulding for building.....	12 18
J. P. Gill—paints for roof.....	85 54
Robinson & Church—hardware	9 63
B. F. Dorris—stoves, etc.....	95 12

B. F. Dorris—buckets.....	3 63
J. R. Ream—superintending work and work.....	255 00
Douglass & VanAlstein—on contract as above.....	1,400 00
J. L. Bright—painting roof	75 00
Douglass & VanAlstein—discount on silver.....	210 50
Douglass & VanAlstein—interest.....	22 37
David Cherry & Bro.—tables.....	29 50
Insurance on building.....	190 00
T. G. Hendricks—matting, carpet and rubber steps, etc	202 08
Robinson & Church—hardware	2 75
Joseph Thymer—improvements on grounds.....	39 50
J. A. Winter—photographing building for diplomas	5 00
David Cherry & Bro.—making seats for chapel	465 75
J. L. Bright—painting building, paints, etc.....	371 24
L. C. Henrichsen—seal for board of regents	18 00
Dunn & Stratton—carpet	78 90
E. J. McClanahan—hauling material.....	9 50
Joshua J. Walton—insurance on building.....	10 25
Total.....	\$12,766 50

Compendium **London**

1878.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

On Friday, June 21, 1878, the first Commencement at the University of Oregon took place. In the afternoon the graduating class assembled upon the Campus and planted a class tree—an English laurel—near the north-west corner of the building. Prof. Condon delivered an appropriate address, and Dr. J. C. Bolon read, in an impressive manner, the following poem, written for the occasion by Mr. T. J. Cheshire :

We stand within the shadow of these walls
And plant to-day this monumental tree,
And by the act commemorate the birth
Of this young mother's first-born child. How surge
Through every heart, and tremble in each soul
Emotions whose fruition baffles every
Tongue ! How flash through every mind prophetic
Gleams that dazzle every eye ! No heart
But swells with pride—no home but smiles with joy
At every step this home of Learning takes.

'Tis but the first of many yet to come,
From out the forest's plenitude, strong hands
Will bear their prize, till ripened centuries
Will reveal a glorious phalanx, from whose
Midst thy topmost boughs will wave in triumph
As the first-born of the train—the pioneer
Of all the brilliant host. From North and South,
From East and West, the gentle winds that kiss
Our serrate hills will sway thy pliant arms,
And bear upon their broken billows words
Of cheer from those who trained thy tender shoots.

Those whose words have christened thee to-day,
And who have climbed abreast the rugged path
To claim the honors which this hour brings forth,
Will leave these halls. The last farewells will fall
Like tear drops on the heart. Their parting sighs
Will linger in these haunts and weave a spell
Around this scene that time can never mar.

On Life's Highway their solemn march begins,
And phantoms of the desert sands will raise
Their ghastly shapes—the arid dust will rattle
On the splendid casket of their dead, and
Time's broad wings will brush the mold from many
A gilded cenotaph. But these frail limbs
Will bloom and broaden in the sun and stand
A living landmark of the past, the best
And dearest spot on all the broad domain.

When golden years have broadened thy expanse,
And birds of heaven made their homes amid
Thy whispering green—when thy strong roots have pierced
The nether mold, and Strength's brave tenons girt
Thy glorious form, the young, with laughing hearts
And aged, with trembling steps, will seek thy shade
To dream and muse. The eager youths, to bathe
Their souls in glorious day-dreams of the dawn—
To write their names upon the clouds, and build
Their airy temple to the stars; the old,
To muse on Death, and gather up the shards
With which the stern iconoclast has paved
The way to their long rest within the tomb.

The poet wandering on his aimless way,
Wooed by the whispering spirits of thy shades,
Will seek thy bowers and strike his golden lyre
In harmony with thee. The daring youth,
On whom Ambition's magic hand is laid,
Will glean the pages of thy past, and fix
His gaze on names of fame, and mounting up,
Will plant his feet 'mid the eternal rocks—
And Genius, gathering inspiration from thy name,
Will grasp new truths, and soaring out to worlds
Anew, will pierce the dismal veil that hides
Their wealth and plant his banner 'mid their realms.

Farewell! May mother Nature guide thy growth
And give thee strength to dare the winter's blast.
Those who give thee to the earth to-day
Will watch thy growth with jealous eye,
And as each year brings 'round this day with skies
Of blue and wealth of June, will garland thee
With all the beauty-burdened summer brings.

And when no more they come—when chisled words
Upon the marble slab proclaim their virtues
To the world—their memory revered still—
Will prompt strange hands and pious hearts to bring
Sweet offerings here and lay them at thy roots.

In the evening, the closing exercises took place in the Chapel of the University. After prayer, by Rev. Edward R. Geary, orations were delivered by the Graduating Class as follows :

Mr. M. S. Wallis—The Developments of Science.

Mr. J. C. Whiteaker—National Progress and Prosperity.

Mr. George S. Washburne—Pioneering.

Mr. Robert S. Bean—Earth's Battle Fields.

Then followed an essay—Feeling as truly Scientific as Thought—and the Valedictory by Miss Nellie A. Condon.

The President of the Regents,

HON. MATTHEW P. DEADY.

then presented the members of the graduating class with their diplomas and addressed them as follows :

*Members of the Graduating Class
of the University of Oregon:*

Having been requested by the Regents to address you upon this occasion, I shall improve the opportunity to say a few words to you upon the subject of manners.

"Manners," says Burke, "are of more importance than laws. Upon them in a great measure the laws depend. The law touches us, but here and there, and now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform insensible operation, like that of the air

we breathe in. They give their whole form and color to our lives. According to their quality they aid morals, they supply them or they totally destroy them."

The value of learning and ability is doubtless appreciated by all of you. Your devotion to the former, and your possession of the latter is fully evinced by the fact that you have been found worthy of the honors conferred upon you to-day by the University of Oregon.

But neither learning nor ability will so surely or readily secure to you the good will and esteem of mankind as good manners. While I concede, at the outset, that your end and aim in life should be something other and higher than the mere favor of the world, yet, in your intercourse with it, you will do well to keep Gratiano's promise in view, and "Use all the observance of civility," and thereby repress and disguise that pride and selfishness, which is incompatible with the comfort and pleasure of others. Speaking of learning, Montaigne says: "All other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not the science of honesty and good nature." Now, good nature, kindness of heart, is the well-spring of good manners, and we have the authority of this modern Socrates for even preferring manners to learning.

That eminent and worthy patron of learning in the fourteenth century—William of Wykeham—the founder of Winchester School and New College at Oxford, and who from actual poverty and obscurity became the architect and builder of Windsor Castle, bishop of the royal city of Winchester, and twice Lord Chancellor of England, being conscious how much he owed to his uniform consideration for the feelings of others, chose for his motto, "Manners makyth man;" and Middleton has well said, that "*Virtue* itself offends when coupled with forbidding manners."

Few young persons are aware how much their success and happiness in life depend upon their manners. First impressions are usually the most lasting, and the nature of these depends almost wholly upon the manners of the person in question. When you come in contact with any one for the first time, an impression of pleasure, indifference or dislike is apt to follow, and this is largely the result of the person's dress, speech, carriage, politeness or the want of it, and the like. Of a person with the most elegant attire and graceful attitudes, so soon as he opens his mouth, you may justly exclaim, "Thy speech bewrayeth thee." The speech may be even sensible and learned, but the tone and articulation of the voice, as well as the vocabulary, plainly suggest a want of cultivation and familiarity with good society and an early association with uncouth and uneducated people. The dress may be rich and stylish, but it may be inappropriate to the occasion, and awkwardly worn. In such cases the demeanor of the wearer is not in harmony with his wardrobe, and discloses an unfamiliarity with the uses and fitness of genteel apparel.

But you may think that *speech* and *dress* are of too little importance to occupy my time, or engage your attention upon this occasion. Now, I admit that these are secondary matters, but still they are not to be overlooked by those who are striving to furnish themselves thoroughly for the voyage of life. Indeed, some one has pithily said, that a man is known in this world principally by his *dress* and *address*.

Good manners also include cleanliness and neatness of person, as well as the fitness of speech and dress. What learning and ability can excuse slovenly dress, unblackened shoes, dirty linen, or finger nails in deep and habitual mourning? How often the power and usefulness of a per-

son of marked ability or attainments is diminished or destroyed on account of some disgusting habit or filthy practice?

True, there are times and circumstances in the lives of all of us, and in some much more than others, when it is impossible to keep altogether clear of the dust and grime of our occupations and surroundings. But the fresh and deleble marks of honest and useful labor are neither an excuse for, nor to be compared with, the stale filthiness and slovenliness that come from continued neglect of the person and habitual indifference to dress. Nor does labor or occupation, of any ordinary kind, prevent a considerable degree of cleanliness and neatness on public and holy days, when the persons engaged in it are taking recreation or attending places of public business or worship.

And this reminds me that we hear much in these noisy times concerning the honor and dignity of labor, but mostly, so far as my observation goes, from those who do the least or none of it. The worth and usefulness of labor cannot be disputed, but so long as by far the greater number must necessarily toil for plain food and clothes at best, labor cannot be called honorable in any proper sense of the word. An honor, if it is anything, is a reward bestowed in some way by society for unusual attainments or distinction in some calling, pursuit or vocation, and its value depends upon its rarity and the difficulty in obtaining it. But if all persons, or the greater number of them, who follow a calling, pursuit or vocation are therefore honorable, then honors are so far abolished, and all are on a common dead level of monotonous equality, where, from the very nature of things, there can be no honors.

Yet, there is a grain of comparative truth at the bottom of this otherwise hollow clamor. Labor, however irksome

or unremunerative, is honorable compared with idleness. Labor produces. Idleness only consumes. The existence and progress of the race depend upon the former, while the latter is a consuming moth, forever fretting away the garment and fabric of society. But cleanliness and neatness make labor attractive, while filth and slovenliness tend to the contrary and thereby debase it. As the progress of civilization has elevated and improved the condition of persons engaged in the ruder and more repulsive forms of human labor, their manners have improved, particularly in the matter of cleanliness of person and neatness and attractiveness of apparel. Other things being equal, as the manners of the laborer are—including his personal appearance and habits—so will he be regarded by society. This rule of action is founded deep in human nature, and will never change. No combination or fiat of philanthropists or revolutionists can ever alter it, and it is well that it is so.

In parts of Europe and Asia, the peasantry still live under the same roof and often in the same room with their domestic animals, and the members of the family are huddled together at night without regard to sex or condition. Between these, and the people who have learned to provide separate compartments for the sexes and dwellings for themselves, and their horses, cattle and hogs, there is a great improvement in manners and a corresponding elevation in their calling and position in life.

Whatever, then may be said of the dignity of labor in the abstract, the fact remains, that those who labor will always, in a great measure, be esteemed and treated according to their manners. The rude and repulsive will not be regarded as favorably and kindly as those who have learned that the senses are the direct avenues to the

heart and affections, and that whoever is offensive to the one, is, for that reason, denied a favorable admittance to the other.

But the phase of manners to which I particularly wish to call your attention is that which concerns your conduct towards others—what we commonly call politeness or civility.

A certain social bluntness, or even rudeness, which is often manifested by indifference to, or disregard of the position or presence of others, is rather a marked feature of American manners. The cause of this is not far to seek. A Democracy being necessarily founded on political equality, many of the members of such a society are easily led to think that this includes social equality as well. Although from the nature of things, social equality is impossible, and probably not desirable yet this disposition towards it, and the constant striving for it begets a manner, marked by a brusque and sometimes loud, and always offensive self-assertion, which seems to say—I am as good as you—particularly on the part of those who have the least claim to deference from others, or the most cause to doubt about their position. This sort of feeling and action tends to check and prevent the habit and growth of politeness, for fear anything like deference to others might be regarded or accepted as an admission of one's own inferiority. But social superiority and inferiority have their origin far back of those things, and cannot be prevented or cured by a disregard of the amenities which make life agreeable. On the contrary, politeness breeds kindness and good-will, and thereby tends to lessen the friction arising from the inequality of circumstances and condition in human life.

The essence of politeness is the preference of others to

ourselves in non-essentials—self-denial in little things. The practice of this politeness leads to the repression of self in the presence of others, who are thereby propitiated and pleased. It is a conventional or mimic humility, whereby, for the time being, we voluntarily subordinate ourselves to others and *pro re nata* admit a better right or a greater merit on their parts. In this respect it corresponds with the apostolic precept, "In lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves."

Politeness has been well defined by no less a personage than the great Commoner of England, as "Benevolence in trifles or the preference of others to ourselves in little daily, hourly occurrences in the commerce of life. A better place, a more commodious seat, priority at being helped at table, etc., what is it but sacrificing ourselves in such trifles to the convenience and pleasure of others? And this constitutes true politeness. It is a perpetual attention—by habit it grows easy and natural to us—to the little wants of those we are with; by which we either prevent or remove them."

Again, he says: "Bowing, ceremonious, formal compliments, stiff civilities, will never be politeness; that must be natural, unstudied, manly, noble. And what will give this, but a mind benevolent, and perpetually attentive to exert that amiable disposition in trifles towards all you converse and live with? Benevolence in greater matters takes a higher name and is the queen of virtues."

Burke, with his usual and unrivaled felicity of expression, and fullness and exactness of knowledge, has aptly and beautifully characterized politeness, as "*the decent drapery of life*," with which we "cover our naked, shivering nature," and "raise it to dignity in our own estimation."

Bacon, the great advocate of utility and convenience in human intercourse and affairs, in an essay concerning "Ceremonies and Respects," says, "Not to use ceremonies at all, is to teach others not to use them again ; and so diminish respect to himself."

Franklin, the evangelist of prudence and self, tells us in his charming way, in his autobiography, what advantage he gained by cultivating, much against his natural inclination, a modest, pleasant manner in conversation and intercourse with others, which at length became easy and habitual to him, so that, as he says, "perhaps for the last fifty years, no one has ever heard a dogmatical expression escape me."

The great moralist, Dr. Johnson, whose precept upon this point is, I fear, better than his example, declares that "A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rud thing to another than to knock him down."

Sidney Smith, the witty Edinburg Reviewer and Parson, says: "*Manners are the shadows of virtues*—the momentary display of those qualities which our fellow creatures love and respect."

Emerson, the New England Idealist, says: "Society will pardon much to genius and special gifts ; but being in its nature a convention, it loves what is conventional or what belongs to coming together. That marks the good and bad manners, namely, what helps or hinders friendship. For fashion is not good sense absolute, but relative; not good sense private, but good sense entertaining company. It hates corners and sharp points of character, hates quarrelsome, egotistical, solitary and gloomy people ; hates whatever can interfere with the total blending of parties ;

whilst it values all particularities as in the highest degree refreshing, which can consist with good fellowship."

Upon the authority of these great and widely scattered names, as well as from the nature of the case, it is evident that manners are a very important part of an education. Without good manners the scholar is a mere pedant; the wit degenerates into a buffoon, and courage appears as brutality. Air and manner are far more effective than words or deeds, and in the long run you will find that the French proverb—*Le style c'est l'homme*—is founded upon a pretty wide experience, and just observation.

The great respect and reverence which Washington received from his cotemporaries, was due as much to his polite and dignified manners as to his great abilities and achievements. His intimacy with the intelligent and cultivated family of William Fairfax, at Belvoir, in Virginia, during his youth, probably did much for him in this respect. While there he compiled a code of morals and manners for his own government. The manuscript in his handwriting still exists, and is entitled "Rules for behavior in company and conversation." It is said of this "Code," that although "so quaint and formal as to almost provoke a smile, in the main a better manual could not be put into the hands of youth."

An instance is told of his politeness while his army was encamped near Morristown, which better illustrates his 'rules of behavior in company,' than any gloss of mine. One day he attended a religious meeting in the open air, where a chair had been placed for his use. Just before the service commenced, a woman approached with a child in her arms, but there was no vacant seat. Washington the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States

—immediately rose and placed her in his chair and remained standing during the whole service.

Even—

Friendship ! mysterious cement of the soul !

Sweetner of life ! and solder of society ;

is destroyed by neglect and rudeness, but nourished and preserved by politeness. Familiarity is said to breed contempt ; which is but another way of saying that the continued wear and tear of neglect, indifference and rudeness in trifles, will in time destroy friendship itself. How much friendship is put in peril by the want of politeness, and to what extent its continuance depends upon the manners of the parties, is forcibly suggested in the following stanzas from the author of the Task :

The man who hails you Tom or Jack,
And proves by thumps upon your back
How he esteems your merit,
Is such a friend, that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed,
To pardon or to bear it.

As similarity of mind
Or something not to be defined,
First fixes our attention,
So *manners* decent and polite—
The same we practiced at first sight—
Must save it from declension.

True politeness is based upon benevolence and unselfishness. Politeness to others is always, in some measure, a denial of self, and self-denial is the distinguishing mark between savagery and civilization—the voluptuary and the temperate—the criminal and the virtuous.

Sir Walter Scott has said—"Teach self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of

the wildest dreamer. * * * * * There never did and never will exist anything permanently noble and excellent in character which was a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial."

Now, when you promote the convenience and comfort of others in little things, in preference to your own, you are so far practicing this self-denial, which is politeness. In return for the courtesy and kindness shown to others, you are yourself improved and elevated in feeling. Indeed, the habit of self-denial is necessarily implied in the Commandments of the second table as epitomized in the Sermon on the Mount—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—for how can this injunction be obeyed, without continually exercising self-denial, even in the "little daily, hourly occurrences in the commerce of life." And this self-denial—this benevolence in trifles—constitutes, as we have seen, the true politeness. This is in truth, "the decent drapery of life," woven from the teachings and example of all those who have helped to refine and elevate the race and wherewithal we "cover the defects of our naked shivering nature," and make human society not only tolerable, but altogether lovely.

Among those whose example has notably contributed to this result, may be mentioned Sir Philip Sidney—the poet, scholar, soldier, statesman and gentleman—who, notwithstanding his distinguished career in all these respects, is to-day best known by an act of politeness which will scarce be forgotten while the language lasts in which it is embalmed.

The story is briefly this: Being borne seriously wounded from the field under the walls of Zutphen, where, with a small detachment of English troops, he had signally defeated 3,000 Spaniards, marching to the relief of the

place, and being thirsty from the loss of blood, he called for water, which being brought to him, he was about to drink, when, seeing a poor dying soldier who was being carried by, cast a longing glance at the cup, he took the cooling draught untasted from his lips and delivered it to the soldier, saying: "Thy necessity is greater than mine."

Gentle and generous knight! Prieux chevalier of the sixteenth century, this cup of cold water, given in self-denial to the dying trooper, will be remembered to thy praise when thy feats of bravery and learning are forgotten.

We stand here to day at the opening of a new era in Oregon. A class of young men and women are about to graduate from the University of the State. The first diplomas bearing the broad seal of *Universitas Oregoniæ* and the signatures of its worthy faculty are already delivered to them. The munificent gift from the nation to the State for the purpose of promoting the higher education in Oregon, and the labors and contributions of those who have endeavored to make the same effective, are now beginning to bear fruit. You, my young friends, are the first fruits of this tree of learning. As such we offer you to the country as an acknowledgment of the obligation we are under for the means of establishing and maintaining this school, and as an earnest of the future. We trust you are the beginning of a long and ever widening line of useful and distinguished men and women, who shall go forth year by year from this place to engage in the duties of life, and disseminate the learning and cultivation obtained here. On the farm, in the workshop, and in business, in the school, the hospital and the ministry, at the bar and in the legislative halls, they will be found doing good service to the country and honor to their Alma

Mater, and illustrating the truth of her motto—*Mens agitat Molem.*

As the first graduates of this school you are under some peculiar obligations to it and those who shall follow you. Remember that the path you shall make, others, for that reason, may walk in. Bear in mind, that for the time being, you are the standard-bearers of the University that has honored you with the first place upon its rolls and made you the eldest of its sons and daughters. Keep your banners unfurled and on high, and lead the well meaning but fickle and short-sighted multitude through the wilderness of ignorance and error to the Canaan of knowledge and truth. Wherever you are, promote learning and maintain respect for law and social order. Do what you can to restrain the strong and protect the weak; to uphold the right and put down the wrong. But, withal, keep yourselves in subjection and be considerate of others—practice self-denial and politeness. In a word, cultivate good manners, and you will not only do much to make life agreeable, but to promote the growth of the higher virtues of which MANNERS are the crowning grace and ornament.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

	RESIDENCE.
HON. MATTHEW P. DEADY,	Portland, Or.
HON. LEWIS L. McARTHUR,	The Dalles, Or.
HON. REUBEN S. STRAHAN,	Albany, Or.
DR. S. HAMILTON,	Roseberg, Or.
HON. JOHN M. THOMSON,	Eugene City, Or.
MR. THOMAS G. HENDRICKS,	Eugene City, Or.
MR. BENJAMIN F. DORRIS,	Eugene City, Or.
MR. GEORGE HUMPHREY,	Eugene City, Or.
MR. JOSHUA J. WALTON,	Eugene City, Or.

OFFICERS OF BOARD OF REGENTS.

HON. MATTHEW P. DEADY,	President.
JOSHUA J. WALTON,	Secretary.
JOHN H. McCLUNG,	Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS G. HENDRICKS, BENJAMIN F. DORRIS,
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

THE FACULTY.

JOHN W. JOHNSON,

President of the University and Faculty, Professor of Greek and Latin

MARK BAILEY,

Professor of Mathematics.

THOMAS CONDON,

Professor of Geology and Natural History.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. MARY P. SPILLER,

Principal.

MISS ELIZABETH BOISE,

Assistant.

LIST OF STUDENTS.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Adams, Julia

Fryer, J. T.

Awbrey, Oren C.

Foley, Louisa

Burke, Emory E.

Foster, James W.

Brumley, Ada

Geary, E. P.

Brooks, Leneber

Geary, Ella

Bushnell, Sarah

Goltra, John

Bushnell, George

Gearhart, Pierce

Benner, Anna

Hill, Clay F.

Bailey, Edward

Hill, J. F.

Bowen, Mollie W.

Hill, Mary C.

Bean, John W.

Hays, Mary

Beaven, Joseph

Hays, Eugenia

Cochran, Ella

Hale, C. K.

Case, George	Judkins, Thomas C.
Condon, Seymour	Kirby, Mattie
Condon, Ina	Lockwood, Minnie
Cornelius, Carrie	Landrith, C. L.
Cranfill, Ione	McDaniel, W. J.
Casper, Harry B.	McCormack, Nettie
Condon, Emma	McCormack, Agnes
Condon, Harvey	Miller, Frank
Cridder, J. W.	McCain, Frank D.
Dorris, George A.	Maxwell, Edgar
Davenport, Ella	McQuinn, John
Dunn, Lulu	Neville, James M.
Dunn, Irena	Noland, George
Osburn, Agnes	Scott, Lucy
Osburn, Owen	Starr, Minnie
Powell, T. C.	Stannard, Charles E.
Pearcy, Joel	Scott, Jennie
Powell, A. L.	Sperry, Alice
Pearce, Emma L.	Templeton, Charles R.
Powell, Douglass	Vanduyne, James M.
Pentland, E. C.	Williams, Charles
Rector, William	Whiteaker, Anna
Rosenthal, Abram S.	Whiteaker, Estelle
Rowley, Emma	Woody, C. A.
Rice, Eva S.	Wheeler, Laban H.
Scott, William	Witter, Vina
Scott, Matilda	Walker, Letitia
Scott, Rose	Wooley, Laban F.
Stearns, S. S.	Woodcock, H. F.
Settlemyre, George	Wass, C. A.
Stephens, Jasper	Wright, Albert W.
Stevens, Nellie	

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Awbrey, Thomas	Bond, Laura
Amey, Frank	Bond, Helen
Brumley, Laura	Bond, Geo. W.
Bushnell, Anna	Brooks, Flavius
Bushnell, Mary R.	Brooks, Herschel
Bushnell, Robert	Bend, Mary E.
Bushnell, Belle	Brumley, Ralph
Bailey, Mark	Cleaver, Elmer
Bristow, Lizzie	Cochran, William W.
Blew, John J.	Cochran, Charles R.
Cogswell, DeEtta	Lawrence, Lemuel
Campbell, Jacob	Luckey, William H.
Dorris, Mary	Lewis, Wm. S.
Dorris, Alice	McCornack, John R.
Day, Melancthon	McCornack, Mary E.
Day, Henry J.	McClurg, Jessie
Davenport, Leonora	McClurg, Maggie
Day, Bessy	McClure, Henry F.
Dorris, Emma	McClure, Samuel E.
Eakin, Walter	McConnell, John W.
Eakin, Hubert	Mulkey, Henry
Ebbert, Dempsey	McCoy, John
Ebbert, Mary	Nesmith, Wm. G.
Edris, Lena	Owsley, Corina
Goldsmith, Bertha	Owsley, William
Goldsmith, Samuel	Osburn, Grant O.
Green, Noah	Ogden, Effie
Green, Martha	Paterson, Augusta
Gray, Elizabeth E.	Patterson, Anna
Gotow, Paul (Japanese)	Patterson, Ida
Hale, Geo. H.	Patterson, Clyde

Hendricks, Ida B	Pattison, G. S.
Howe, Mary P.	Potter, Lewis H.
Hill, Geo. W.	Potter, Edwin O.
Harlow, Mahlan	Potter, Mary E.
Holland, John	Pengra, Anna
Horton, Charles E.	Pengra, Belle
Hunsaker, Emma	Pengra, William
Humphrey, Dora	Scott, George
Judkins, Thomas	Smith, William
Judkins, Marinus	Stewart, Frank
Johnson, Herbert	Smith, Fremont
Johnson, Eugenia	Saxson, Alice
Lawrence, Manuel	Stevens, R. Belle
Scott, Minnie	Walton, Ada Osie
Spiller, Rubina	Walker, Amelia
Spiller, Boise	Walker, Adelia
Steinheiser, Etta	Walker, Sophia
Steinheiser, Isaac	Wheeler, Ernest R.
Scott, Dora	Withers, Wm. W.
Soverns, Huldah	Withers, Alice
Soverns, Fannie	Walker, Eugenia
Spencer, Jennie L.	Wolfe, George
Spencer, Jefferson D.	Wolfe, Nellie
Spencer, Eliza L.	Wimra, (Japanese.)
Sargent, Charles	Young, William B.
Stansbury, Clara	Young, Mary
Stansbury, Maggie	Young, Nellie
Thompson, Frank	Young, Baxter
Taylor, A. J.	Zumwalt, Ada
Underwood, Mae	Zumwalt, Clay
Underwood, Maury	

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1878.

JOHN C. WHITEAKER, B. S.,	Cresswell.
GEORGE S. WASHBURN, B. S.,	Junction.
ROBERT S. BEAN, B. S.,	Eugene.
MATTHEW S. WALLIS, B. S.,	Eugene.
MISS NELLIE A. CONDON, M. S.,	Eugene.

DEPARTMENTS.

The University comprises two departments, the Collegiate and Preparatory.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

All candidates for admission into this department will be required to pass an examination in the following studies:

Reading.	Elementary Algebra.
Writing.	English Grammar.
Orthography.	Geography.
Practical Arithmetic.	History of United States.
Higher Arithmetic.	

Students entering Classical Course, will be examined in the Greek Grammar and Reader, the Latin Grammar and Reader, and four Books of Cæsar. Students entering the Scientific, or the Normal Course, will be examined in the above mentioned English branches only. (See By-Law 10.)

The Collegiate Department furnishes three courses of study—the Classical, the Scientific, and the Normal.

These courses of study will, from year to year, be raised and extended as fast as students are prepared to receive such higher courses.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

This department has been organized to supply the existing want of suitable preparatory schools in the State, and, therefore, may not become a permanent feature of the University. For the present, candidates for admission to the Preparatory Department will be examined in the following studies :

Orthography—Pacific Coast Speller.

Reading—Through the Third Reader.

Writing—Must write a good hand.

English Grammar—To Syntax.

Geography—Through Elements.

Practical Arithmetic—To Interest.

Course of study in the Preparatory Department will be extended through two years, and will embrace those studies necessary to fit a student for the Collegiate Department of the University.

COURSE OF STUDY.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

I. SESSION.

Classical.—Cicero, Stuart; Anabasis, Boise; Algebra, Loomis.

Scientific.—Latin Grammar, Andrews and Stoddard; Greek Grammar, Hadley; Algebra, Loomis.

Normal.—Higher Arithmetic, Robinson; English Grammar, Clark; Algebra, Loomis; Physical Features of the Earth.

II. SESSION.

Classical.—Virgil, Cooper; Iliad, Owen; Geometry, Loomis.

Scientific.—Latin Reader, Andrews; Anabasis, Boise; Algebra, Loomis.

Normal.—Higher Arithmetic, Robinson; English Grammar, Clark; Algebra, Loomis; Physiology and Zoology.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

I. SESSION.

Classical.—Trigonometry, Loomis; Rhetoric, Hart; Livy, Lincoln; Memorabilia; Physical Features of the Earth.

Scientific.—Geometry, Loomis; Rhetoric, Hart; French; Physical Features of the Earth.

Normal.—Geometry, Loomis; Rhetoric, Hart; Chemistry and Mineralogy.

II. SESSION.

Classical.—Physiology and Zoology; Rhetoric, Hart; Tacitus; Herodotus.

Scientific.—Physiology and Zoology; Rhetoric, Hart; French; Trigonometry, Loomis.

Normal.—Trigonometry, Loomis; Rhetoric, Hart; Botany.

JUNIOR YEAR.

I. SESSION.

Classical.—Chemistry and Mineralogy; Mechanics, Snell's Olmstead; Sophocles; Calculus, Loomis.

Scientific.—Chemistry and Mineralogy; Mechanics, Snell's Olmsted; German; Calculus, Loomis.

Normal.—Geology; Mechanics, Snell's Olmsted; Astronomy, Loomis; Calculus, Loomis.

II. SESSION.

Classical.—Mental Philosophy, Porter; Acoustics and Optics, Snell's Olmsted; Botany; Kame's Elements.

Scientific.—Mental Philosophy, Porter; Acoustics and Optics, Snell's Olmsted; Botany; Kame's Elements.

Normal.—Paleontology; Acoustics and Optics, Snell's Olmsted; Astronomy, Loomis; Calculus, Loomis.

SENIOR YEAR.

I. SESSION.

Classical.—Mental Philosophy, Porter; Geology; Astronomy, Loomis; Political Economy.

Scientific.—Mental Philosophy, Porter; Geology; Astronomy, Loomis; Political Economy.

II. SESSION.

Classical.—International Law, Woolsey; Paleontology; Astronomy, Loomis; Philosophy of History; Constitution U. S.

Scientific.—International Law, Woolsey; Paleontology; Astronomy, Loomis; Philosophy of History; Constitution U. S.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

APPARATUS.

The Board of Regents have appropriated \$4,000 for the purchase of apparatus for the University.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary Societies—the Eutaxian and the Laurean—connected with the University, having a common library of 600 to 800 volumes.

EXPENSES.

All bills of the University must be paid each session, in advance. Tuition, per session, in College, \$20 00; in Preparatory, \$15 00; Incidental in College, \$2 50.

Board and room in private families, may be had at \$4 00 per week; in clubs at \$2 50.

EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of one week at the close of each session.

CALENDAR.

The First Term will begin September 16th, 1878. First Term ends January 21st, 1879. Second Term will begin February 3, 1879. Second Term ends June 20th, 1879.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts will be conferred upon all students who have completed the prescribed course of study; and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon all who have completed the Scientific Course. Bachelor of

Arts of three years standing, may receive the degree of Master of Arts, provided, that since graduation they have sustained a good moral character, and pursued some literary or scientific calling.

BY-LAWS.

1. The School year of the University shall consist of two terms of twenty weeks each, without an intermission.

2. There will be two vacations—of one week each—one during the Christmas holidays, and the other commencing the first Monday in April.

3. The term of employment of each teacher and member of the Faculty shall continue during good behavior.

4. The tuition in the Collegiate Department is \$20, payable in advance; and the tuition in the Preparatory Department is \$15 per term, payable each half term in advance.

5. Every student in the Collegiate Department must pay an admission fee of \$2 50 per term, in advance, for incidental expenses.

6. The salary of the President of the University is two thousand five hundred dollars a year; and the salary of each Professor, other than the President, is two thousand dollars per year; provided the annual income from the University Fund and the receipts from tuition in the Collegiate Department are sufficient for that purpose after the salary of the President is paid therefrom; and if there is any deficiency the Board shall not pay interest on the claim.

7. The salary of the Principal of the Preparatory Department is twelve hundred dollars a year ; and the salary of the Assistant in the said department is eight hundred dollars a year.

8. The salaries herein provided for are payable quarterly, as follows : On the first days of January, April, June and October ; and all such salaries, together with the tuition and admission fees herein provided for, are payable in United States gold coin, and not otherwise.

9. All votes at elections by the Board of Regents shall be given by ballot.

10. As a condition of admission into the Collégiate Department, all persons must pass a thorough examination by or under the direction of the Faculty in Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, Elementary Algebra to Equations of the second degree, Latin Grammar and Reader, Four Books of Cæsar, Greek Grammar and Reader ; and produce evidence of good moral character ; but as to persons seeking admission upon county scholarships, such examination shall take place and proof be produced at the end of the first term, as provided in the act organizing the University. Provided, that until the school year commencing in 1878 it shall be sufficient for the applicant to have the qualifications required of teachers of common schools by the statutes of this State.

11. The qualifications for admission into the Preparatory Department, and the course of study therein, shall be prescribed by the Faculty and teachers.

12. In the terms of admission and course of study there shall be no distinction made between the males and females.

13. The course in the University shall consist of four years, and the curriculum of study shall consist of Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying, Conic Sections, Calculus, Physiology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, Rhetoric, Logic, Political Economy, Mental and Moral Science, History, Latin, Greek, French and German.

14. The President of the University and Faculty shall be charged with the duties of one of the professorships, and shall have authority to divide the course of instruction between himself and the other professors.

15. The Executive Committee shall audit all accounts and demands against the Board for salaries and other current expenses authorized by the Board, and issue warrants upon the Treasurer, signed by themselves and countersigned by the Secretary, in payment of the same; and such committee is authorized from time to time to provide wood, water and the necessary furniture for the University building, and to make necessary repairs and improvements thereon and upon the grounds belonging thereto, and to employ a Janitor.

16. At each session of the Board the Executive Committee shall make a report thereto of their acts and doings since the last meeting, including a detailed statement of all liabilities incurred by them, and all accounts and demands audited, with the vouchers therefor, and all warrants issued by them.

17. Any student who shall in anywise injure or destroy any property of the University shall be liable therefor, and upon neglect or refusal to make such compensation as the Executive Committee shall determine to be reasonable, may be suspended or expelled.

18. When a student holding a county scholarship absents himself or herself during the term, the scholarship shall be deemed vacant; provided, a scholar may be absent not longer than three months at a time, by obtaining the written consent of the Faculty.

19. The teachers and members of the Faculty shall report at the end of term to the President of the Faculty the studies and conduct of the students; and the President of the Faculty shall report to the Board of Regents at the end of each term the studies and conduct of the students, and such suggestions about the school as he may deem instructive or of interest.

20. At the close of the school year a catalogue shall be prepared by the President of the Faculty, and there shall be published by the Secretary not less than five hundred copies for distribution.

21. When a student in the Collegiate or Preparatory Department is necessarily absent from school on account of sickness ten weeks or more during any term, such student may be allowed one-half of the time on next term on account of such sickness.

N. B.—Students will not be allowed to room or board at hotels.

HOW TO APPLY FOR COUNTY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The law provides for the free tuition in the Collegiate Department of one student from each county, and an additional one for each member thereof of Legislature. Students to avail themselves of the benefits of the law must then make application, in writing, to the County

Superintendent of the county in which they reside. The said County Superintendent shall refer the names of the applicants to the County Court, and the applicants shall be examined by the County Superintendent or some person appointed by said County Court. The applicants shall be examined and pass an examination in the branches required of teachers of common schools by the statutes of this State. This examination will admit the applicants to the Normal or Scientific courses, and if the applicants wish to take the Classical course, they will be required to pass an examination in the elements of Greek Grammar and Reader, Latin Grammar and Reader, and Four Books of Cæsar.

For further particulars, address the President of the Faculty or Secretary of the Board of Regents.

REPORT FOR 1877.

REPORT.

To the Governor of the State of Oregon :

Pursuant to section 13 of the University act (Ses. Laws 1876, p. 57,) which provides that—

“At the close of each school year the President of the Board of Regents shall make a report to the Governor of the State, showing the transactions of the Board, the progress, condition and wants of the University ; the number of professors, teachers and students therein ; the amount of receipts, disbursements, and such other matter as may be deemed important.”

I hereby submit my report to you for the school year ending July 3, 1877:

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

In July, 1876, the Commissioners for the sale of School and University Lands, having, in pursuance of section 11 of the act of October 19, 1872, (Ses. Laws 1872, p. 52,) accepted the building erected at Eugene, by the Union University Association of that place, the Regents, on August 9, 1876, organized the University, by the appointment of a President and two Professors for the Collegiate Department, and a Principal and Assistant Teacher of the Preparatory department therein ; and also the adoption of certain by-laws—a copy of which accompanies this report—prescribing the salaries of the President, Professors and Teachers of the University ; the tenure of their employ-

ment, the duration of the school year, the studies to be pursued thereat, the rates of tuition, together with the qualifications for admission therein.

The Professors and Teachers appointed were: J. W. Johnson, President and Professor of the Ancient Classics; Mark Bailey, Professor of Mathematics; Thomas Condon, Professor of Geology and Natural History; Mrs. Mary P. Spiller, Principal of the Preparatory Department; and Miss Mary E. Stone, Assistant therein.

The school opened on October 16, 1876, and closed on July 3, 1877, without any change of teachers. Upon the urgent recommendation of the Faculty, the Regents consented to close the school before the expiration of the full period of forty weeks; because, as was said, many of the students desired to return home at an earlier day than the time prescribed; and, because, the contractors for finishing the building being engaged therein at work, interfered materially with the order and efficiency of the studies and recitations. My own impression is that the school year ought not to commence before the middle of October, when the harvest and fairs are over, and the youth of the country are ready to enter with the opening of the school, rather than a month or six weeks afterward.

ATTENDANCE.

During the year the attendance was as follows:

Collegiate Department.

Males.....	56
Females	24
Total	80

Preparatory Department.

Males.....	82
------------	----

Females	43
Total	75
Whole number in attendance during the year.....	155

The report of the President of the University does not state the average attendance. Indeed, no account of attendance appears to have been kept in the Collegiate Department. But it is understood that the average was fair. I think some method should be devised and put in practice to secure the information, either by Chapel exercises and a roll-call in the morning, at which all students and pupils should be required to attend, or a roll-call of classes at recitation hours in the Collegiate Department, and at the hour of commencement in the Preparatory Department.

The school is yet and for years may be without the cultured surroundings and established traditions that compel a certain amount of application and punctuality upon the part of students, and therefore it seems well for the time being to provide for some regular and orderly assembling of themselves together, day by day, under the direction and observation of the Faculty.

COUNTY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The number of county scholarships in the Collegiate Department is ninety—distributed among the several counties in proportion to the number of members each has in the Legislative Assembly. Upon these scholarships, there were in attendance, in all, during the year, forty-three students.

From—	
Lane.....	7
Linn.....	5
Polk.....	4
Multnomah.....	10

Yamhill	5
Douglas	3
Wasco	1
Marion	1
Jackson.....	1
Union	1
Umatilla.....	2
Washington	1
	43

STUDIES.

In the Collegiate department classes were taught in Latin, Greek, Higher Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, the Calculus, Physical Features, Physiology, Zoology, Composition and Rhetoric. In the Preparatory Department classes were taught in Elementary Algebra, Higher, Practical and Mental Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Elocution, Spelling and Writing. In the Collegiate Department, recitations were heard from 9 o'clock until 3, with a recess of one hour at noon; while the Preparatory Department had continuous daily sessions for both study and recitations from 9 o'clock until 3:30, with the usual recesses.

DISCIPLINE.

According to the report of the President of the University, a copy of which accompanies this report, "the Faculty have had very little trouble during the year in maintaining discipline, only three cases occurring. The rules adopted by the Faculty for the government of students were few in number, and aimed at maintaining good morals and gentlemanly and ladylike conduct on the part of the students."

The Professors and teachers appear to have done their duty in the premises; and all things considered the

Regents are well satisfied with the results of this first and somewhat experimental year of the school.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Interest on University Fund—	
Coin	\$3,245 25
Currency.....	281 25
	\$3,526 50
Tuition—	
Collegiate Department.....	\$1,168 50
Preparatory Department.....	1,735 50
Incidental Fee.....	282 50
	\$3,184 50
Total Receipts.....	\$6,711 00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries—	
Three Professors.....	\$4,480 00
Two teachers.....	1,500 00
	\$5,980 00
Incidentals—	
Janitor.....	\$374 50
Wood.....	142 75
Secretary.....	150 00
Chalk, etc.....	30 00
Printing.....	7 00
Regents	7 00
	\$711 25
Total expenditures.....	\$6,691 25

On October 1st there was due the following named persons for their services during the year, as follows:

President Johnson.....	\$1,020 00
Professor Bailey.....	500 00
Professor Condon.....	500 00
Mrs. Speller.....	300 00
Miss Stone.....	200 00
Janitor.....	125 00
	\$2,645 00
Total expenditures and liabilities.....	\$9,336 25
From this deduct receipts.....	6,711 00
Deficit for the year.....	\$2,625 25

DEFICIENCY.

This deficiency arose in this way: Before organizing the school, application was made to the Commissioners of the University Fund, to ascertain what amount of interest could be relied upon to meet the expenses for the coming year. Reply was made that from \$5,000 to \$6,000 would be the probable income of the fund—at least not below \$5,000. With this understanding the Regents fixed the salaries of the Professors and teachers and incurred the incidental expenses above stated.

These incidental expenses were absolutely necessary, and the number of Professors and teachers was as small as the school could possibly be conducted with, and lay any claim to furnish a collegiate education. The salaries were only fair, and rather under than above what may be expected to secure the services of competent persons.

But the actual receipts from the University fund were less by \$1,973 50 than the average of the Commissioner's estimate—\$5,000. But even if the latter sum had been received, the amount realized from tuition in the Collegiate Department, being less than was expected, there would still be a deficit of \$651 75 for the year.

But the University is not liable for this deficit. The contract with the Professors and teachers is to the effect that they are to look to the current receipts from interest and tuition for their compensation, and, therefore, neither the Regents nor the State are bound for any deficiency in this respect, yet it is also understood that the interest and tuition, coming due in any one year, is pledged to the payment of such compensation during such year, whenever collected.

COST OF MAINTAINING SCHOOL.

But to maintain this school upon a scale at all commensurate with its claim to be the State University, it should have an assured income of not less than \$12,000 a year. With the present force of teachers, the expenses during the past year have been \$9,336.25. There ought to be at least one more Professor for the modern languages—particularly the English and its literature. This ought not to be expected for less than \$2,000 a year, though it may be accomplished, after a fashion, for something less. This added to the sum of the present expenses would make \$11,336.75, leaving a margin of only \$663.75 for contingencies.

REVENUES OF SCHOOL.

The only present sources of revenue are interest on the University Fund and tuition fees. The latter will increase of course in amount with the growth of the school, but it is thought that the present rate per scholar cannot be advanced without affecting the attendance unfavorably.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The University Fund is derived from the sales of the

seventy-two sections of land granted by Congress "to aid in the establishment of a University" in Oregon, by §10 of the Donation Act of September 27, 1850, (9 Stat., 497,) and §4 of the act of July 17, 1854, amendatory thereof (10 Stat., 306,) which grant was repeated or confirmed "for the use and support of a State University" by §4 of the act of February 14, 1859 (11 Stat., 383,) admitting Oregon into the Union. (See Or. Laws, pp. 67, 73 and 102.)

GRANT OF LANDS TO UNIVERSITY.

This munificent grant of 46,080 acres of land, made and mostly selected in the Willamette Valley, more than twenty years ago (Or. Mess. and Doc. 1872, pp. 17 and 49), ought long before this to have been disposed of to the highest bidder, and the proceeds placed at interest. By this means, the fund arising therefrom would now, in all probability exceed \$200,000. But in providing for the disposition of the grant, the Legislature seems to have acted upon the idea that it was made to promote the colonization of the country—not by the establishment of an institution of learning therein, but by the sale of lands to actual settlers, in limited quantities and at nominal prices. Therefore the sales were hampered with restrictive conditions as to quantity, use, settlement and the like; so that less than one-half the land has been thus far disposed of, and that in effect to the lowest bidder rather than the highest, and for the use and benefit of the purchasers rather than the University.

SALE OF THE LANDS.

From a statement furnished by the Clerk of the Board of Land Commissioners, it appears that up to September

20, 1877, there were 17,946.70 acres of this land sold for \$38,004 90—being a fraction over an average of \$2 11 per acre. This land, it must be remembered, is the best of the grant. Probably the most of it is fully equal to the average of the Willamette Valley, and ought, under any good business management, to have brought at least \$10 per acre. Within the past three years the Oregon & California Railroad Company have sold 52,000 acres of their land grant for \$2 50 per acre. But the railway grant being much later in date and selection than the University one, is of much less value per acre. Besides, the railway company has reason to dispose of its lands at a comparatively low figure so as to promote immigration and settlement, because thereby the business and value of the road is directly increased. It is to be hoped that the next Legislative Assembly will take the necessary steps to secure the sale of the remainder of this grant to the highest bidder, and in any case for not less than \$2 50 per acre.

UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

From a statement furnished by the State Treasurer, it appears that on September 19, 1877, the condition of the fund realized from the foregoing sale was as follows:

In the custody of the Treasurer notes and cash to the amount of \$41,279 96, of which \$6,360 35 is in currency, and \$2,951 41 is in cash. Besides this, it appears from the files of the Treasurer's office, that on August 15, 1874, there was delivered to the Secretary of State for collection notes for this fund, secured by mortgages, as follows: A. D. Babcock, \$500, date July 15, 1871, interest paid to July 1, 1873; A. Myers, \$10,000, dates October 7, 1871, and November 14, 1871, interest paid to July 1, 1872;

Joseph and Estelle Kellog, \$3,994 75, date January 1, 1873, no interest paid, upon which the Secretary states that decrees were obtained foreclosing the mortgages and authorizing the sale of the property. But it does not appear that so far any money has been made out of these securities. The principal of these three loans amounts to \$14,494 75, and from what I can learn it is doubtful if that sum can now be realized from the sale of the property; while the unpaid interest, which amounted on the first of last July to \$6,997, is in that view of the matter, wholly lost.

In addition to these, since the adjournment of the last Legislature the following notes secured by mortgages have been placed in the hands of the Treasurer of State for collection, but it does not appear what progress, if any, has been made in the matter: T. B. Rickey, \$2,000, date April 11, 1866, interest paid to January 1, 1874. Arthur and Bridget Fahie, \$2,000, date April 29, 1872, interest paid to January 1, 1876. No reason is given why the interest upon these two loans, which amounted last July to \$1,000, has not been collected, and the probability is, particularly in the case of the elder one, that the security is now insufficient for the payment of the principal, arrears of interest and the costs of foreclosure.

No provision appears to have been made in any loan of this fund for the payment of an attorney's fee by the borrower, in default of payment, and in case of collection by legal proceedings, and therefore this expense must fall upon the fund. But this leak has been stopped by Section 20 of the new University Act, which provides that the borrower shall in all cases pay such fee, in case of foreclosure.

The whole amount of this fund upon which the interest

is in default is \$29,872 89, and the amount of such default, on the first day of July last, was \$10,625 40. Of this sum, at least \$8,627 is doubtful or bad.

SUMMARY OF FUND.

From these facts the present condition of this fund may be summarized as follows:

In the hands of the Treasurer—

Cash.....	\$2,950 41
Notes paying interest.....	26,951 41
Notes not paying interest.....	11,378 12
	\$41,279 94

In the hands of the Secretary for collection—

Notes with mortgages.....	\$18,494 75
Interest due on same.....	10,625 40
	\$29,120 15

In the hands of the Clerk of Board of Land Commissioners—

Notes for purchase money.....	\$1,393 62
-------------------------------	------------

In the hands of County Treasurers—

Cash for loan.....	4,470 00
	\$76,263 71

Deducting the item of interest in arrears from this amount, and the nominal principle of the fund appears to be \$65,638 31; but of this sum, \$18,494 75 is in suit, and probably not more than \$10,000 of it will be realized. Deducting, then, \$8,494 94 from this sum as a probable loss, there will remain \$57,143 56. But beside that portion of the fund in suit, interest is in arrear on over \$11,000 of this sum, and the reasonable inference from this fact is, that the security is not good. Deducting at least \$2,143 56 for probable loss in this respect, the actual principal of the fund, which can be relied on to produce an income for the University, is \$55,000.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND.

Any portion of this fund in the hands of County Treasurers ought to be called in at once. All loans upon which interest is in arrear, ought to be collected without delay; and as soon as three or five thousand dollars are in the treasury, public notice ought to be given of that fact, so that it might be loaned "without favor or affection."

This fund is a sacred trust. It was given to the State by Congress, not for the improvement of any town or the country, or convenience of individuals, but the support of a University. Therefore, in the management of it, regard should first be had to its security and productiveness. As soon as a default is made in the payment of interest upon a loan, it should be collected without any consideration for the circumstances or condition of the borrower. The State or individual may be generous with their own money, but, as has been said, this fund is a sacred trust which no one has any right to experiment with or put in peril for any reason.

Many of the youth of Oregon are looking forward to this fund as a means of enabling them to overcome the barriers of obscurity and ignorance which bar their progress, and go forth into the arena of life furnished with the personal power of culture and intelligence. If, by the neglect or unfaithfulness of those entrusted with its custody and management, they are deprived of this benefit, it will be another unfavorable commentary upon the unfitness of popular governments for the management of pecuniary trusts.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRANT.

Take, for instance, the grant for an Agricultural College.

What a wise measure it would have been to have united this grant of 90,000 acres with the one for a University, and thus have made one complete and well endowed institution. An Agricultural College is but a constituent part of a State University. But the usual subserviency to the selfish "shrieks of locality" and the common course of political expediency have led to the division of the fund and the establishment of two independent and insufficiently supported schools, only forty miles apart; and all for the purpose, primarily, of promoting the success of party and the local interests of two Oregon towns, rather than the cause of education.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING AND GROUND.

The University building, as accepted by the Commissioners, being altogether unfurnished and except upon the first floor, unfinished, it was necessary to provide funds for that purpose. Sufficient money and credit was furnished to the Regents, by the public spirited citizens of Eugene, to furnish the first floor, and enable them to open the school therein on October 16, 1876, as above stated, with the expectation that the State would provide the necessary funds as soon as legislation could be had. The original Act providing for the establishment of the University at Eugene, being thought imperfect and inadequate to the conduct of the University, a new one was drafted and presented to the Legislative Assembly, which passed it on October 21, 1876. It was provided by Section 26 of this Act that the sum of \$10,000 a year for the years 1877-8 be appropriated "For the purpose of completing and furnishing said University building, and enlarging the site, so as not to exceed fifty acres, and enclosing and improving the grounds thereof," under the supervision of the Regents.

Of this sum \$9,169 69 have already been expended, as appears by the reports of the Executive Committee, in furniture, fencing the grounds, laying side-walks and finishing the building—the major portion of which has been applied upon the last item.

Including the north and south porticos, the building is 112 feet in length and 57 feet in width. Without the porticos its length is 80 feet. In height, it consists of a basement of 11 feet, one-half above ground; a first and second story of 16 feet each; and a third story of 18 feet, surmounted by a Mansard roof. The first story contains 7 rooms. This was the only part of the building that was finished when accepted by the Commissioners. Apart from the outer walls, the work and material upon this floor is not good and will soon need repair.

With the State aid two large winding stairways have been constructed from the first floor to the third. Four large and handsome class rooms have been finished upon the second floor for the use of the Collegiate department, while the whole of the third story has been furnished as an auditory or chapel. The outer walls of the building are of brick and appear to be substantially and well built. All the partition walls are of wood. It is hard-finished throughout. The site is a commanding and attractive one. It consists of a square of 18 acres, upon a gentle elevation southeast of and adjoining the town of Eugene. Immediately to the south of this there is a tract of 30 acres which ought to be added to it. By this means there would be ample room and verge within the University grounds for residences for the Faculty, lodging houses for the students, a garden, grove and campus.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

The present supply of water is obtained from a well,

dug near the building. It is not of good quality nor very abundant. The building and grounds will eventually have to be furnished with water from the Willamette river or the hills to the southward. Either mode will be attended with considerable expense. In the meantime it may be necessary to construct a cistern of considerable dimensions, which can be filled from the roof and will furnish a supply of water in case of fire, and for ordinary purposes.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The appropriation for next year ought to be applied to furnishing the building with proper heating apparatus. This is an important subject and, and one upon which I have no doubt the Regents would be pleased to get information. The present mode of warming the building with small stoves in each room, fed with wood carried by hand from the basement, is very costly, dangerous, dirty and disagreeable.

MATTHEW P. DEADY,

President of the Regents.

October 16, 1877.

CATALOGUE 1877.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

	RESIDENCE.
HON. MATTHEW P. DEADY,	Portland, Or.
HON. LEWIS L. McARTHUR,	The Dalles, Or.
HON. REUBEN S. STRAHAN,	Albany, Or.
MR. THOMAS G. HENDRICKS,	Eugene City, Or.
MR. BENJAMIN F. DORRIS,	Eugene City, Or.
MR. JOSHUA J. WALTON,	Eugene City, Or.
MR. GEORGE HUMPHREY,	Eugene City, Or.
HON. JOHN M. THOMPSON,	Eugene City, Or.
MR. W. J. J. SCOTT,	Eugene City, Or.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HON. MATTHEW P. DEADY,	President.
JOSHUA J. WALTON	Secretary.
JOHN H. McCLUNG,	Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS G. HENDRICKS, BENJAMIN F. DORRIS,
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

FACULTY.

PROF. J. W. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT.

**PROF. MARK BAILEY,
MARY P. SPILLER,**

**PROF. THOS. CONDON,
MARY E. STONE.**

BY-LAWS.

1. The School year of the University shall consist of two terms of twenty weeks each, without an intermission.

2. There will be two vacations—of one week each—one during the Christmas holidays, and the other commencing the first Monday in April.

3. The term of employment of each teacher and member of the Faculty shall continue during good behavior.

4. The tuition in the Collegiate Department is \$20, payable in advance; and the tuition in the Preparatory Department is \$15 per term, payable each half term in advance.

5. Every student in the Collegiate Department must pay an admission fee of \$2 50 per term, in advance, for incidental expenses.

6. The salary of the President of the University is two thousand five hundred dollars a year; and the salary of each Professor, other than the President, is two thousand dollars per year; provided the annual income from the University Fund and the receipts from tuition in the Collegiate Department are sufficient for that purpose after the salary of the President is paid therefrom; and if there is any deficiency the Board shall not pay interest on the claim.

7. The salary of the Principal of the Preparatory Department is twelve hundred dollars a year; and the salary of the Assistant in the said department is eight hundred dollars a year.

8. The salaries herein provided for are payable quarterly, as follows: On the first days of January, April, June and October; and all such salaries, together with the tuition and admission fees herein provided for, are payable in United States gold coin, and not otherwise.

9. All votes at elections by the Board of Regents shall be given by ballot.

10. As a condition of admission into the Collegiate Department, all persons must pass a thorough examination by or under the direction of the Faculty in Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, Elementary Algebra to Equations of the second degree, Latin Grammar and Reader, Four Books of Cæsar, Greek Grammar and Reader; and produce evidence of good moral character; but as to persons seeking admission upon county scholarships, such examination shall take place and proof be produced at the end of the first term, as provided in the act organizing the University. Provided, that until the school year commencing in 1878 it shall be sufficient for the applicant to have the qualifications required of teachers of common schools by the statutes of this State.

11. The qualifications for admission into the Preparatory Department, and the course of study therein, shall be prescribed by the Faculty and teachers.

12. In the terms of admission and course of study there shall be no distinction made between the males and females.

13. The course in the University shall consist of four years, and the curriculum of study shall consist of Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying, Conic Sections, Calculus, Physiology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, Rhetoric, Logic, Political Economy, Mental and Moral Science, History, Latin, Greek, French and German.

14. The President of the University and Faculty shall be charged with the duties of one of the professorships; and shall have authority to divide the course of instruction between himself and the other professors.

15. The Executive Committee shall audit all accounts and demands against the Board for salaries and other current expenses authorized by the Board, and issue warrants upon the Treasurer, signed by themselves and countersigned by the Secretary, in payment of the same; and such committee is authorized from time to time to provide wood, water and the necessary furniture for the University building, and to make necessary repairs and improvements thereon and upon the grounds belonging thereto, and to employ a Janitor.

16. At each session of the Board the Executive Committee shall make a report thereto of their acts and doings since the last meeting, including a detailed statement of all liabilities incurred by them, and all accounts and demands audited, with the vouchers therefor, and all warrants issued by them.

17. Any student who shall in anywise injure or destroy any property of the University shall be liable therefor and upon neglect or refusal to make such compensation as the Executive Committee shall determine to be reasonable, may be suspended or expelled.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

All candidates for admission into this department will be required to pass an examination in the following studies:

Reading,	Elementary Algebra,
Writing,	English Grammar,
Orthography,	Geography,
Practical Arithmetic,	Greek Grammar and Reader,
Latin Grammar and Reader,	Four Books of Cæsar.

For the present the examination of languages may be omitted.

The Collegiate Department furnishes three courses of study, Classical, Scientific and Normal. The course of study will from year to year be raised and extended as fast as students are prepared to receive such higher courses.

HOW TO APPLY FOR FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Applications for free or County Scholarships in the State University must be made to the County Superintendent of the county in which the applicant resides, in writing, who refers the name of the applicant to the County Commissioners' Court, and the applicant is examined by the County Superintendent or some one appointed by the Court. The name of the applicant is then drawn by lot by the Court. [See law passed 1876.]

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

I. SESSION.

Classical.—Cicero, Stuart; Anabasis, Boise; Algebra, Loomis.

Scientific.—Latin Grammar, Andrews and Stoddard; Greek Grammar, Hadley; Algebra, Loomis.

Normal.—Higher Arithmetic, Robinson; English Grammar, Clark; Algebra, Loomis; Physical Features of the Earth.

II. SESSION.

Classical.—Virgil, Cooper; Iliad, Owen; Geometry, Loomis.

Scientific.—Latin Reader, Andrews; Anabasis, Boise; Algebra, Loomis.

Normal.—Higher Arithmetic, Robinson; English Grammar, Clark; Algebra, Loomis; Physiology and Zoology.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

I. SESSION.

Classical.—Trigonometry, Loomis; Rhetoric, Hart; Livy, Lincoln; Memorabilia; Physical Features of the Earth.

Scientific.—Geometry, Loomis; Rhetoric, Hart; French; Physical Features of the Earth.

Normal.—Geometry, Loomis; Rhetoric, Hart; Chemistry and Mineralogy.

II. SESSION.

Classical.—Physiology and Zoology; Rhetoric, Hart; Tacitus; Herodotus.

Scientific.—Physiology and Zoology; Rhetoric, Hart; French; Trigonometry, Loomis.

Normal.—Trigonometry, Loomis; Rhetoric, Hart; Botany.

JUNIOR YEAR.

I. SESSION.

Classical.—Chemistry and Mineralogy; Mechanics, Snell's Olmstead; Sophocles; Calculus, Loomis.

Scientific.—Chemistry and Mineralogy; Mechanics, Snell's Olmsted; German; Calculus, Loomis.

Normal.—Geology; Mechanics, Snell's Olmsted; Astronomy, Loomis; Calculus, Loomis.

II. SESSION.

Classical.—Mental Philosophy, Porter; Acoustics and Optics, Snell's Olmsted; Botany; Kame's Elements.

Scientific.—Mental Philosophy, Porter; Acoustics and Optics, Snell's Olmsted; Botany; Kame's Elements.

Normal.—Paleontology; Acoustics and Optics, Snell's Olmsted; Astronomy, Loomis; Calculus, Loomis.

SENIOR YEAR.

I. SESSION.

Classical.—Mental Philosophy, Porter; Geology; Astronomy, Loomis; Political Economy.

Scientific.—Mental Philosophy, Porter; Geology; Astronomy, Loomis; Political Economy.

II. SESSION.

Classical.—International Law, Woolsey; Paleontology; Astronomy, Loomis; Philosophy of History; Constitution U. S.

Scientific.—International Law, Woolsey; Paleontology; Astronomy, Loomis; Philosophy of History; Constitution U. S.

STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE FIRST TERM.

O. C. Aubrey,
Florence Applegate,
Annie Bushnell,
Sarah Bushnell,
Robert Bushnell,
Mark Baily,
Edward Baily,
May Bullard,
C. E. Bryant,
E. C. Brumley,
Laura Brumley,
Ada Brumley,
Anna Benner,
Emery Burke,
S. Brooks,
Bertha Cook,
Thomas Clover,
Clifton Clover,
Elmer Clover,
Ione Cranfill,
Seymour Condon,
Nellie Condon,
Carrie Cornelius,
Ella Coleman,
George Case,
Alice Dorris,
Mary Dorris,
George Dorris,

Martha Green,
C. C. Green,
Rinda Gleason,
E. K. Hanna,
C. M. Hill,
Mary Hill,
J. F. Hill,
Joseph Hill,
C. K. Hale,
Ida Hendricks,
Polk Harpole,
J. F. Hamilton,
Melvin Henderson,
M. Hull,
A. L. Jackson,
T. C. Judkins,
Nettie McCornack,
Agnes McCornack,
Harry McGinn,
W. J. McDaniel,
F. D. McCain,
Frank Miller,
J. M. Neville,
George Noland,
Augusta Osburn,
Agnes Osburn,
Owen Osburn,
C. D. Osburn,

Geurin Day,
Melanthan Day,
Frances Davenport,
E. Davenport,
L. Davenport,
May Ebbert,
Dempsey Ebbert,
James Ebbert,
Walter Eakin,
Louisa Foley,
J. T. Fry,
E. P. Geary,
Ella Geary,
Samuel Goldsmith,
Julius Goldsmith,
Noah Green,
Annie Renfrew,
Rubina Spiller,
James Scott,
Rose Scott,
Jennie Scott,
George Scott,
Minnie Scott,
William Smith,
J. A. Smith,
Jasper Stevens,
S. S. Stevens,
Minnie Starr,
Jesse Soverns,
Iula Walton,
William Ware,
L. H. Wheeler,
Louis Wortman,

S. C. Powell,
Augusta Patterson,
Ida Patterson,
Clide Patterson,
W. T. Patterson,
Annie Patterson,
G. S. Pattison,
Melissa Pearce,
A. L. Powell,
Mattie Percy,
Joel Percy,
John M. Quinn,
William Rictor,
A. D. Risdon,
A. S. Rosenthal,
Luly Rounds,
J. R. Raley,
Boise Spiller,
William Scott,
Matilda Scott,
Lucy Scott,
John Scott,
Alice Saxon,
Fremont Smith,
William Steinheiser,
R. Bell Stevens,
Frank Stewart,
R. S. Sheridan,
James M. Vandyne,
Osie Walton,
C. A. Woody,
J. T. Wortman,
Charles Williams,

Estelle Whiteaker,
J. C. Whiteaker,
May Young,
Mae Underwood,

Anna Whiteaker,
Vina Witter,
Wm. B. Young,
Anna Underwood.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Honorable the Board of Regents of the Oregon University:

GENTLEMEN:—The following report is herewith submitted:

The Oregon University was organized October 16th, 1876, under the following corps of teachers: Collegiate Department, J. W. Johnson, President of the University and the Faculty, and Professor of the Ancient Classics; Mark Bailey, Professor of Mathematics; Thomas Condon, Professor of Geology and Natural History. Preparatory Department, Mrs. Mary P. Spiller, Principal, and Miss Mary E. Stone, Assistant.

The Collegiate Department furnishes three courses of study—the Classical, the Scientific, and the Normal.

The course in this department consists of four years, and the curriculum comprises Higher Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying, Conic Sections, the Calculus, Physiology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, Rhetoric, Logic, Political Economy, History, Mental and Moral Science, Latin, Greek, French and German.

The whole number of students enrolled during the year was as follows:

Collegiate Department.

Males.....	56
Females	24
Total	80

Preparatory Department.

Males.....	32
Females	43
Total	75

Whole number in attendance during the year.....155

Two students were transferred from the Preparatory to the Collegiate Department during the year, leaving 153 different students enrolled during that time.

The number of students having free scholarships was 42, distributed among the several counties as follows:

From—	
Lane.....	7
Linn.....	5
Polk.....	4
Multnomah.....	10
Yamhill	5
Douglas	3
Wasco	1
Marion	1
Jackson.....	1
Union	2
Umatilla.....	2
Washington	1
	42

The number in the Collegiate Department studying Latin was as follows:

Young Ladies.....	19
Young Gentlemen.....	38
Total.....	57

The Texts read were the Latin Reader, Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil and Livy.

The number studying Greek was as follows:

Young Ladies.....	4
Young Gentlemen.....	22
Total.....	26

The authors read were the Anabasis, Homer and Herodotus.

The number studying Higher Algebra was as follows:

Young Ladies.....	20
Young Gentlemen	38
Total.....	58

Geometry—

Young Ladies.....	3
Gentlemen.....	13
Total.....	16

Trigonometry and Surveying—

Young Ladies.....	6
Young Gentlemen	7
Total.....	13

The Calculus—

Young Ladies.....	3
Young Gentlemen.....	1
Total.....	4

Physical Features—

Ladies.....	11
Gentlemen.....	19
Total.....	30

Physiology, human and comparative—

Ladies.....	12
Gentlemen.....	15
Total.....	27

Zoology—

Ladies.....	11
Gentlemen.....	10
Total.....	21

Composition and Rhetorical Exercise—

Ladies.....	24
-------------	----

Gentlemen.....	38
Total.....	62

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Elementary Algebra—

Ladies.....	15
Gentlemen.....	20
Total.....	35

Higher Arithmetic—

Ladies.....	13
Gentlemen.....	18
Total.....	31

Practical Arithmetic—

Ladies.....	35
Gentlemen.....	27
Total.....	62

Mental Arithmetic—

Ladies.....	17
Gentlemen.....	20
Total.....	37

English Grammar—

Ladies.....	27
Gentlemen.....	16
Total.....	43

Geography—

Ladies.....	44
Gentlemen.....	31
Total.....	75

Elocution—

Ladies.....	33
Gentlemen.....	20
Total.....	53

Spelling and Writing—

Ladies.....	44
Gentlemen.....	31
Total.....	75

The average number of classes to each teacher, was six.

The daily sessions commenced at 9 o'clock A. M., and closed at 4 P. M., in the Collegiate Department, there being an intermission of one hour from 12 A. M. to 1 P. M. The daily sessions in the Preparatory Department commenced at 9 A. M. and closed at 3:30 P. M., with the usual recesses. The Collegiate students studied at their rooms and only reported at the University for recitation. The Preparatory students occupied room in the University during the daily sessions. The Faculty have had very little trouble during the year in maintaining discipline, only three cases occurring. The rules adopted by the faculty for the government of students were few in number, and aimed at maintaining good morals and gentlemanly and lady like conduct on the part of students.

Respectfully,

J. W. JOHNSON,

President.